

which presides over their domestic care, more than to the architectural character of the edifice.

In the particular structure in question, there has been much hit off in which we can imagine the architect not to have been overruled or trammeled by the officious or unwise interference of a committee. It is not always so. Yet we must observe of the interior, that it hardly squares with those notions of completeness and comfort which an exterior glance at the building would lead you to expect. Much of that breadth of exterior character is obtained at a sacrifice which in our minds had been better avoided. Considering who are the principal occupants of the building, it seems to have been forgotten as to what are the chief constituents of comfort in some of the apartments. A large and airy bed-room may be in some instances a desideratum, but we think in the dormitories of this institution, there is almost twice the space assigned for the purpose that the exigencies and proprieties of the case called for. The beds of little children seem out of place in a large vacant and lofty apartment; there is a want of domesticity in the appearance, and, we will venture to say, is to be found in the use. Suggestiveness and cheerfulness—most essential qualities in such a structure—are not brought into association here; and the moral effect of such qualities in that which surrounds children of a

tender age has much to do with fitting them for their future position in the social and domestic circle.

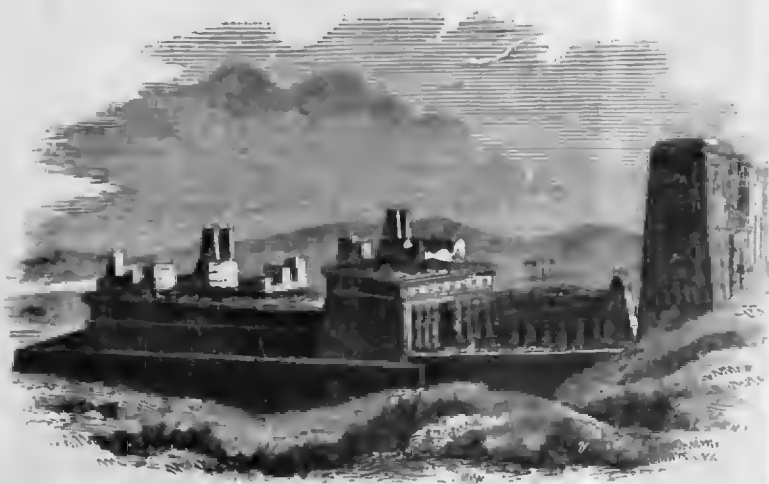
We should not, however, take strict note of exceptions where all is so far good, or towards good, as in this instance, and we only do so to call attention to any remedy that may be devised in the future fitting up of the apartments, as well as to awaken the consideration of architects to such points in future edifices of this or the like nature. We say future edifices, for we hope to see many others spring up, as many as the pressure of misfortune and the calamity of bereavements shall call for. Take away a little of the over-formal and mechanical aspect in the arrangement and working of these institutions, and we have then supplied to us that which will spread a charm over the land. Loud preaching, and eloquently appealing to our senses, an active and practical benevolence will be aroused within us at the very sight of these structures—the poor themselves will not be indifferent to their influence, they will feel that a sacred principle, cognizant and protective of their rights, is indicated by these beautiful land-marks; they will see the soil of their country devoted, and endowments secured, in which is their freehold, and they will be jealous of the desecration and decay of such to an extent that will animate them to take a main charge in its maintenance.

We shall not dwell more at length, nor can we with propriety enter into further details concerning this institution. We had listened giving plans and some other details of the edifice, but ascertaining that there was some feeling of objection to it, we were not rude enough to press the matter, and have therefore contented ourselves with a block plan to show the general disposition and proportions.

We may observe that the higher wing is devoted to schools, day-rooms, dining room, and dormitories for the elder children; and the left wing to stores, nurseries, &c., for mere infants, with a general chapel. The back central projections are mainly for offices, that on the left being conspicuous for a complete arrangement for washing and laundry purposes. A steam-engine in the basement of this part is employed to pump water to the various cisterns in the building, to work the mangle, and a washing and wringing machine. The drying closet is on a very complete principle. These, with the cooking apparatus of the kitchen, have been fitted up, we understand, by the Messrs. Haden, of Iron-bridge, and will well repay inspection.

In conclusion, we may note that admission to inspect this most interesting institution is regulated by tickets, obtained of the committee, and that the doors are only open for this purpose from the hours of ten to three on Mondays.

## LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE AND ANTIQUITIES.\*



RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF ORUS AT EDFU.

### LECTURE II.

THE Memnonium, or Palace of Memnon, was a magnificent structure; by some it is considered as the tomb of Osmendyas, who flourished 2272 B.C. It stands on the opposite bank of the Nile to that where the temple at Carnak is situated. Memnon was nephew to King Priam, to whose assistance he took 10,000 men at the siege of Troy, where he was killed by Achilles, and great honours were paid at his death. The Egyptians erected a statue to his memory, which became famous in all after ages. (From a lately-deciphered inscription on the statue it is conjectured to be that of Amenophis, who was contemporary with Joseph.) It was supposed to have the wonderful property of uttering a melodious

sound every day at sun-rising, like that which is heard at the breaking of the string of a harp when it is wound up—

"Dumiduo magice resonant sub Memnone chords,"  
Jurnal, Sat. xv.†

This celebrated statue was dismantled by order of Cambyzes, but its ruins still astonish modern travellers by their grandeur and beauty. Denon tells us that this far-famed statue is 64 feet high, in one single block of red granite (one foot which remains is 4 feet 6 inches long, one of its ears 39 inches long, and it is said to be 60 feet round the shoulders); it is perceived at a distance of five leagues. On

\* It is not from observation, that a Latin quotation will see and then be introduced; translation of poetry would weaken the force, and the meaning (is not also Latin) necessary to assist the text, as in the case of quoting from French and other prose writers.

its knees are inscribed the names of illustrious Greek and Roman travellers who came to see and hear it. The head of the lesser Memnon, as it is called, is, through the exertions of Belzoni, now in the British Museum, to which place a visit will reward those persons who wish to form an acquaintance with Egyptian antiquities.

I said that remains of Thebes exist at the modern Luxor; the view given in the Lecture shows the entrance to the temple. Denon here exclaims, "What grandeur and what simplicity in this one view! It appears to me the most picturesque representation (tableau) of the history of the time, and of which comparatively best proved it." What he was absorbed in reflections on its past and present state, the sheik of the village, finding